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This is an opportunity to do some good to your political party in an easy way. The names to be sent in should be sent in by the 1st of March. The names to be sent in should be sent in by the 1st of March. The names to be sent in should be sent in by the 1st of March.

Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1892.

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THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

Political interest is centered upon the opposition of Mr. Hill to Mr. Cleveland as the Democratic candidate for President. As the WEEKLY GLOBE goes to press to-day to report the Albany convention, it anticipates its conclusions by stating that Mr. Hill has the support of a majority of the delegates to do his will. The result of the convention upon the country will be watched with solicitude.

This issue has in addition to a full summary of the doings of Congress, all the political news of importance. Particular attention is invited to the report of the silver contest at Washington. The general news, at home and abroad, that is worth noting and remembering, is all given. The WEEKLY GLOBE watches closely the business outlook.

The ladies' department is indispensable to the women of the family. It has many good features illustrated this week.

The youths' department is sought first by the boys and girls, and they are never disappointed. It equals in merit and interest any publication devoted wholly to them.

The agricultural department has fresh and practical information for everyday farmers. In the next issue Mr. Ward will tell in his common sense way, how the farmer can make his own fertilizers.

Now is the time to form a club. Rates for the balance of the year have been reduced to club rates. Send for new rates and sample copies.

NEW YORK'S ACTION AT THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The New York Sun, reviewing the presidential contest on the Democratic side, is apparently disposed to regard the action of the national convention at Chicago June 21 next as forestalled by the action which New York Democrats shall take in selecting their 72 delegates to that body. And, as our always luminous contemporary has already predicted—with all the surface indications to support its prediction—that David B. Hill will have an almost, if not quite, unanimous New York delegation, it may be logically inferred that the Sun considers Senator Hill's nomination to be among the foreordained and predestined political events of 1892.

The influence of New York's action upon the selection of the Chicago nominee must indubitably be very great. As we said very early in the preliminary discussion of candidates, the New York Democracy, speaking together with real unity and harmony, would readily command the assent of the national convention to any presidential nomination which it chose to recommend and support.

Of overshadowing importance in any case and under all circumstances, the preference of New York Democrats would be absolutely controlling and decisive, to the exclusion of all other considerations, if that preference were expressed with hearty and unqualified unanimity. But this condition—heartily and unqualified unanimity—is of the very essence of the unwritten compact between the Democracy of New York and the Democracy of the nation.

The Democratic national convention will be composed of exactly 600 delegates, and, under the historic two-thirds rule, 600 votes will be necessary for the choice of the presidential candidate of the party for 1892. The Sun says forcibly, and we agree with it, that the delegates will not all exercise equal influence in determining the choice. Our New York contemporary is on sure ground when it declares that "the delegates from those States which are doubtful, and the electoral votes of which are necessary to Democratic success," must have the first and most important influence upon the nomination to be made at Chicago next June. Equally sound, we think, is its dictum that the delegates from States which, while doubtful and desirable for safety, are yet not essential to Democratic success, but which may be carried by a soundly sensible nomination, "are the next most important factors."

These two classes of delegates will certainly control, as they ought to do, the Chicago nomination. If, as his friends now assume, with great confidence, Senator Hill's name is presented at Chicago with the unanimous, or all but unanimous, endorsement of the State's 72 delegates, it will certainly raise a strong presumption in favor of that distinguished and able statesman's nomination. But the circumstances under which this apparently unanimous action of New York's delegation—assuming for the moment that such unanimous action shall be secured—will have to be considered.

There is already considerable evidence before the people that such unanimity as is being worked for and possibly secured in New York's action at Chicago is not of the kind which it will be entirely safe and prudent for the national convention to accept as a guarantee of Democratic unity of action at the polls in November. There are mutterings of protest and threatened defection on the part of those Democrats who are hostile to Mr. Hill and friendly to Mr. Cleveland, which, until all the acclamations of county conventions for Mr. Hill are distinctly audible to Democrats throughout the country.

If these mutterings grow feebler and fainter as the day of nomination comes nearer, leaving Mr. Hill, when the convention assembles, in unchallenged possession of the field, well and good. His nomination in that case will be the obvious and necessary outcome of the convention. But, on the contrary, the storm of remonstrance in New York rises higher and grows heavier as time passes, so that when the convention meets it shall be apparent that there is a serious rift in the ranks of

the Democratic voters of New York, one that will be likely to prove fatal if either of the two New York candidates is placed in nomination, then the plain duty of the national Democracy will be to go behind the returns of any apparently solid delegation of the Empire State and refuse to accept a nominal for a real unanimity.

In that contingency, quite likely to arise, as we view the situation, the party will find safety and insurance by offering to the country a new man, outside of New York, untouched by its factional disputes, acceptable to all Democrats there and every-where. Such a man will be satisfactory to the doubtful States whose votes are essential to Democratic success, and to the States, like Massachusetts, which are doubtful and desirable to be carried, though not absolutely vital to Democratic victory.

THE IMMIGRATION OUTLOOK.

The immigration outlook for coming months is certainly one calculated to excite something akin to humiliation and indignation in the American mind.

The European populations have been undergoing the severest kinds of affliction during the present winter. In Russia the scourge of hunger has already reached a point where a well-defined human sickness, manifesting itself as deadly typhus, is abroad.

In other countries stagnant industry and poor crops have been generating emaciated and discouraged thousands, who, as soon as the rigors of an ocean voyage have diminished, it will be for the interest of the authorities abroad to "assist" to this country.

That we should be made the dumping ground for the hordes of the diseased and demoralized hordes of Europe as soon as the spring opens is anything but a pleasant prospect. But it is no light step to lay an embargo upon foreign immigration or to levy a prohibitory head tax upon the imported humanity that will flock to these shores after the winter siege of hunger and idleness in Europe is over. To prohibit immigration, either by statute or by executive fines, would be an infraction of our national traditions involving a heavy moral responsibility.

But, however, these impoverished masses of people are to be set down upon our shores, organized effort must not be delayed in order to secure their distribution over our broad territory. Already the various Hebrew societies are combining to colonize the Russian refugees upon unoccupied farming areas in the far West, and the movement is a timely and pressing one.

Under various names, settled hunger diseases have developed in Russia, Austria and Italy. These diseases are frightfully contagious, and if we are not on the alert before the summer is upon us, something more terrible than the grip may get a foothold in this country. The business of regulating immigration needs to be taken hold of this spring with a very strong and intelligent hand.

There is one kind of protection that all Americans will agree to favor—the protection of the people from the influx of European disease and destruction, even if absolute prohibition should for a time be necessary.

PRINCIPLES ABOVE PERSONS, MEASURES BEFORE MEN.

Hon. JOHN E. RUSSELL makes some timely and sensible observations to the members of the Massachusetts Reform Club on Saturday. He began by telling that worthy body of not over-practical politicians that "he was not ready to say that he would not vote for the candidate nominated at the Democratic national convention." He might have added that no man or body of men who take that position will have any influence whatever upon the nominations to be made at Chicago in June next.

Mr. Russell expressed the ideal attitude of every Democrat who is such on principle when he said: "I am in favor of such nominations as will defeat Mr. HARRISON and all his party." That is the true spirit of Democracy, separated from all personal prejudices and preferences, with an eye single to the overthrow of the Republican party and its policies, and the establishment in its place of the Democratic party and its policies. If there is any man who imagines himself a Democrat, but who does not say that unless his favorite candidate is nominated, or if the favorite candidate is nominated, he will not vote for him, he is not a Democrat. He is a man who is not a Democrat. He is a man who is not a Democrat.

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adequate to their business wants? As to England alone an affirmative answer might be hazardous; as to both countries acting separately or in combination, there is much reason for doubt.

After making due allowance for losses and delays, the permanent investments by English capitalists in foreign countries must yield large returns annually. Even under adverse circumstances it is quite probable that the balance of trade, as a whole, can ever be against England. With Germany the probability is otherwise.

For the United States the important question is this: Can the policy of gathering securities in Europe and the selling of them in America be continued until our stock of gold is exhausted? It is no doubt possible for Europe to repeat the campaign of 1891, and its evil consequences would be first felt in America—consequences which, without much delay, would be felt also in Europe.

Herein is our security against the continuance of the policy on which England and Germany appear to have entered. An active and even severe trial of that policy may lead to an arrangement for the use of gold and silver upon an agreed ratio of value.

GEO. S. BOWELL.

POLITICS THEN AND NOW.

WASHINGTON'S birthday is naturally made the occasion of not a little grave moralizing touching the assumed degeneracy of the times. As men cast an eye upon the proceedings at Albany and see modern politics practiced as a fine art by one of the greatest living experts they will naturally reflect: How different was all this in our grandfathers' days! How melancholy the contrast between the Father of his Country from the modern Tammany politician!

And yet history bears ample proof that human nature in our grandfathers' days was essentially what it now is. Political ambitions were seasoned with the same acrimony and animated by the same determination to "get there" that is now seen. The methods were different, and conformed to the recognized proprieties of the day, but the spirit was the same, and in some respects political warfare was not nearly as decorous as it is today.

The war between the Federalists and the Republicans (the Democrats of that day), in which WASHINGTON was the chief figure, was carried on with an acrimony and in some respects with an unscrupulousness not exceeded by anything in modern political warfare. Some of the anti-Federalist documents circulated to defeat WASHINGTON's second election made scandalous attacks upon him as "a crafty politician," that it would be in bad taste to publish them now. He was lampooned and denounced by the opposition journals and in all the anti-Federalist haunts as "the old fox," a term openly bandied at political meetings. Even his character and the integrity of his motives were not spared in the bitterness of political strife.

But the old planter States, of which Virginia was the centre, had certain traditional standards of propriety, borrowed from the aristocracy of England. These would not permit a gentleman to go about trumpeting his own virtues for political ends and advocating his own election with the astonishing assurance now seen in the unblushing face of the latter-day office-seeker. In other respects, however, politics were politics in WASHINGTON'S day as they are in this.

In this. Forms, methods and manners change, but human nature is a constant quality. Politicians may have lost much of the pristine modesty of their forefathers, but on the whole do not overreach them in questionable expedients intended to court for the winning side. Whoever doubts this has but to read the records of the fierce anti-Federalist war that raged about the towering figure of the first and greatest president of the nation.

NATIONALIST SCHEMES.

Nationalism appears to have great charms for many people. One curious thing about the agitation in its favor is that it is not confined alone to the working masses, but has aid and support from among the most cultivated classes.

The idea of government control has captivated so many people in these parts that its leaders boast of having over 15,000 names on a petition to the Legislature asking that the city of Boston and other cities be empowered to establish municipal coal yards to supply fuel to the people at cost.

The proposition that the city of Boston as a political corporation shall assume the functions of a private corporation is certainly interesting. To set up a municipality as a rival competitor against certain classes from whom it exacts compulsory taxes for the support of its rivalry will appear strange, however, to people of Jeffersonian proclivities. Whether the Supreme Court of Massachusetts could ever be induced to endorse the constitutionality of such legislation is quite problematical.

It is sometimes argued that a city has the same right to supply its people with fuel as with light. The parallel is, however, not quite obvious. The lighting of private residences by a municipality happens as incidentally to the lighting of streets, which is unquestionably a public affair.

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settlers of Nova Scotia.

To the Editor of The Globe:

Will you please inform me who settled Nova Scotia? Were any of the early settlers banished or exiled from other countries?

Yours truly,

Her Own Mistress.

Will you please inform me if a young lady is her own mistress at the age of 18, or when is she a LEISURE.

She can get married at 18, but is not able to control her property or do business until she is 21.

Kind to the Sister.

We are two brothers and a sister, father being dead. Mother died a few weeks ago leaving a few hundred dollars in the bank. How could we put it in our sister's name, and about how much would it cost?

One of you should be appointed administrator and transfer the deposit to your sister. Cost would not be large.

His Will.

Can I will my real estate to my children and have the will stand as my wife can have the use of it as long as she is alive, if I should die before her? Can I will my real estate to whom I like?

GLOBE MAN.

You can make such a will. You can will your real estate as you please, but your wife can waive her dower and take the property as she sees fit.

Married in New Jersey.

I am an Englishman. I came to this country about four years ago, and was married in Canada. N. J., to an English woman who came to this country at the same time. Is this marriage valid in England?

Yes to both queries.

Bargained for Real Estate.

I bargain for a portion of a tract of land, and before taking a deed of same another party wishes to buy the whole tract, and a verbal agreement is made between the owner of the land, myself and the party who wishes to purchase the whole tract, whereby the latter agrees to sell me (in case he has the whole tract) such portion as I want and had already bargained for, but after buying the whole sells all of it to another party without my knowledge or consent. Have I any claim for damages? Under such circumstances did he not procure the land by fraud or under false pretenses? INQUIRE.

All agreements for purchase and sale of real estate to be binding must be in writing, or no action can be maintained thereon in regard to same.

Burned the Deed.

By accident I burned the deed to my property with other old papers. How can I get another one?

State Debtor.

John Brown lends the State of Arkansas \$50,000 for six months. At the end of the time "the State refuses to pay him. How can he recover? money? He cannot. He has no right to sue the government, an individual cannot sue a State.

